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BEDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH


FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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Bedford Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Annual Report giving the statistics of births, deaths and illnesses, also dealing with Public Health and Sanitary conditions which have affected your district during the year 1925.

This Annual Report as required by Para 13 of Circular 540 of the 18th of December, 1924, is a Survey Report. This means that the measure of progress in the improvement of the Public Health during the preceding five years is to be commented on. It will be noted that the number of Scarlet Fever cases have diminished considerably, especially the last three years, while the cases of Diphtheria have remained the same. Pneumonia has apparently increased but I consider this is due to the majority of cases being notified.

Deaths from Cancer in your district does not compare favourably with those of the whole county. I regret to say this disease is apparently on the increase.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,451
Population—								
Census for 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,235
Estimated for 1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,060
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)					...	...	...	5,072
,, Families in separate rooms (1921)					...	...	...	5,134
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£129,924
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£540

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AREA.

The area is composed of undulating country and is traversed by the river Ouse. The river Ouse enters the area at Turvey at the north-western point, takes a meandering course and leaves the district near Roxton at its south-eastern quarter. There is a good deal of low lying land all along the banks of the river. The average depth of the river is about 10 feet and it is fordable in several places. There are bridges at Turvey, Harrold, Felmersham, Radwell, Pavenham, Bromham and Great Barford. In heavy rains, the river overflows its banks and floods the low lying country. On the higher land, the soil is Oxford clay. Along the valley of the Ouse, the soil is alluvial. In some parts we get cornbrash, limestone and oolite clay.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Including the chief occupations of the inhabitants and the influence of any particular occupation on Public Health.

The district is almost purely agricultural. Towards the south-eastern portion, there is a good deal of Market Gardening. Along the river, there are a few corn grinding mills, and south of Bedford we have three large brick kilns.

There are no trades carried on in the district which are prejudicial to Public Health.

The district should be, and is, a very healthy one.

VITAL STATISTICS.

				Total.	Males.	Females.		
Births, legitimate	...	...		317	162	155	Birth Rate	
,, illegitimate	...	...		9	8	1	(R.G.)	16.25
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
				326	170	156		
Deaths	...	...	...	...	229	112	117	11.4

BIRTH RATES FOR 1925.

England and Wales	...	...	18.5	Average for 5 years	20
Bedford Rural District	...	...	16.25	,,	17.14
County of Bedford	...	...	15.7	,,	17.85
,, Cambridge	...	...	14.9	,,	16.14
,, Buckingham	...	...	15.7	,,	17.26
,, Northampton	...	...	16.16	,,	17.44

DEATH RATES FOR 1925.

England and Wales	...	...	12.2	Average for 5 years	12.2
Bedford Rural District	..	...	11.4	,,	11.64
County of Bedford	...	..	11.6	,,	11.34
,, Cambridge	...	...	11.7	,,	11.98
,, Buckingham	...	...	10.9	,,	11.08
,, Northampton	...	...	11.72	,,	11.68

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth—

Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Deaths of Infants under one year per 1,000 births—

Legitimate	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, Diphtheria (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1

Deaths from Cancer—

		No. of deaths:		Rate per 1,000,000		England & Wales:
		Males.	Females.	living.		Rate per 1,000,000
						living.
1921	...	7	17	...	1212	1161
1922	...	13	21	..	1680	1229
1923	...	8	18	...	1262	1267
1924	...	14	24	...	1698	1297
1925	...	14	19	...	1645	1336

Deaths from Tuberculosis (all forms)—

		No. of deaths:		Rate per 1,000,000		England & Wales:
		Males.	Females.	living.		Rate per 1,000,000
						living.
1921	...	10	8	...	889	1127
1922	...	6	6	...	593	1121
1923	..	5	8	...	631	1062
1924	...	6	8	...	699	1058
1925	...	10	9	...	847	1038

HOSPITALS

*Provided or Subsidized by the Local Authority or by
the County Council.*

1. TUBERCULOSIS.

The County Council have provided a Sanatorium which takes all cases of Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis. It is situated at Moggerhanger, about six miles east of Bedford, on high ground. It was originally an old country mansion, standing in its own park, and has extensive grounds. It can accommodate 84 patients, and takes cases from the whole county.

2. MATERNITY.

Patients are taken in at St. Peter's Hospital, Bedford, which is supported out of the rates.

The Bedford County Hospital are providing a Maternity block, but this will not be available just at present.

3. CHILDREN.

There is a Children's Ward at the Bedford County Hospital. This is available for children in your district, and is supported by voluntary contributions.

4. FEVER.

A hospital for Infectious Disease has been provided by your Rural Council. It is situated in Oakley parish, close to the village of Clapham, and is approximately about the centre of your district. No charge is made for patients who live in any of the parishes that comprise the Rural area, but patients are taken from Kempston Urban District, Eaton Socon Rural District, Newport Pagnell Urban and Rural Districts, Wolverton Urban District, Bletchley Urban District, Potterspury Rural District, and Military cases, at a fixed charge. The hospital is maintained out of the rates. It can accommodate 84 patients, and the infectious diseases that are treated there are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever.

5. SMALLPOX.

A hospital for this disease is situated at Milton Ernest, nearly a mile away from any inhabited dwelling. It is under the management of the Matron of the Oakley Isolation Hospital. The buildings comprise an administration block and two wards, accommodating two male and two female patients. There is sufficient ground round the hospital to erect tents or other buildings if more accommodation is suddenly required.

6. BEDFORD COUNTY HOSPITAL.

This hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, and takes all cases of acute illnesses. There are 110 beds.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS, AND HOMELESS CHILDREN.

There are no institutions provided by your Council, but there are available for such cases—

- (1) St. Peter's Hospital, Bedford
- (2) Children's Home at Kempston.

These institutions are provided by the Bedford Board of Guardians and maintained out of the rates.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For Infectious Cases.* There is a motor ambulance and a horse ambulance kept at the Oakley Isolation Hospital, which are used for the above cases.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.* None are provided by your Authority, but a public ambulance is kept at the Bedford Fire Station which can be used for cases in your district.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are provided for by the County Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Dr. R. H. Coombs, M.D. (part time), Medical Officer of your Isolation Hospitals.

Dr. W. K. Parbury, M.R.C.S., Ldn., L.R.C.P. Ldn., D.P.H. (Cambs.) D.M.R.E. (Cambs.) (part time), Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. F. R. Chapman, M.I.M. & C.E., and M.R.S.I. (whole time), Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Bedford Nursing Association supply eleven nurses for twenty-six Parishes in your district who attend to maternity cases and minor medical and surgical cases. They do not attend infectious diseases. The nurses are managed by Local Associations. The salaries are raised by voluntary contributions and small fees are charged to those patients who require their services.

MIDWIVES.

The Midwives Act is under the control of the County Council. There are 15 midwives practising in your district other than those nurses provided by the Bedford Nursing Association.

CHEMICAL WORK.

Arrangements have been made for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens in connection with infectious diseases with the Public Health Laboratory of 91 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The following is the list of examination for the year under review:—

Diphtheria Swabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Bacteriological exam. of samples of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

There are no Local Acts or Orders.

The provisions of Part III. of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890, applicable to rural districts, was adopted in 1898 to the district as extended.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

RAINFALL.

The station at which the rainfall is taken is Sharnbrook.
The diameter of the funnel of rain gauge is 5 inches.
Hight above ground, 8 inches.
Sea level, 210 feet above.

Sea level, 210 feet above.												
		Greatest rainfall in 24 hours :				Number of days with .01 ins. or more		Wellingboro' District :		England & Wales		
Month		Total	Inches	Date				Total	wet days			
January	...	1.12	...	.25	1	..	12	...	.94	12	...	3.2
February	...	1.92	...	.52	25	...	19	...	2.18	17	...	4.9
March98	...	.19	21	...	13	...	.70	14	...	1.3
April	1.37	...	.21	15	...	15	...	1.93	18	...	2.8
May	2.43	...	.62	23	...	18	...	3.28	20	...	4.3
June4	...	.4	26	...	1	...	.02	1	...	.4
July	1.58	...	.36	21	...	9	...	2.00	10	...	3.2
August	...	1.63	..	.45	1	...	16	...	1.45	16	...	3.4
September	...	2.23	...	.55	19	...	17	...	2.85	16	...	4.3
October	...	3.67	...	.96	19	...	15	...	3.60	15	...	4.1
November	...	1.51	...	.34	6	...	14	...	1.65	14	...	3.1
December	...	2.39	...	.93	22	...	14	...	2.51	16	...	4.0
		20.87					163		23.10	169		39.0

Average rainfall for England and Wales for the years 1915—1924 is 36.98.

Sharnbrook : Latitude 52.13 N.; Longitude 0.33 W.

The figures have been kindly supplied by Mr. Stileman-Gibbard, of Castle Close, Sharnbrook.

WATER.

The following villages are supplied from mains.

Village.	Source of Supply.
Wymington	Rushden Water Board
Cardington	Biggleswade Water Board
Elstow	" "
Goldington	" "
Renhold	" "
Harrowden	" "
Great Barford (partly)	" "
Biddenham (partly)	Bedford Corporation
Clapham	" "
Oakley Isolation Hospital	" "
Turvey (partly)	Turvey Estate.

Other villages obtain their supply from one of the following sources—

1. Deep wells.
2. Shallow wells.
3. Rain water.
4. Ponds and water holes.

During the year under review there have been new houses erected in the Oakley parish, near the boundary between this village and Clapham. Mains have been laid by a private landowner to supply these new houses, and there is a prospect of further houses being erected. A meeting was convened by your Council to test the feeling

in Oakley as to whether this village would approve of a public water supply. Unfortunately the meeting was dominated by a few strong opponents who managed to adversely influence the opinions of others. Since this meeting I have been informed that there are many of the inhabitants who would gladly welcome a public supply. I feel sure that a good deal of building would result from this desirable improvement, and consequently a reduction of rates would ensue in due course. This village of Oakley is at present supplied by a fair number of shallow wells which are unprotected and liable to surface pollution. The water is very hard and, as I have pointed out from time to time, there would be a saving in the use of soap and soda in softening water for washing purposes if a public service was instituted. I hope the Council will consider this question again, and take into consideration the needs of the parish as a whole.

The village of Souldrop is very badly supplied with water. The inhabitants obtain their water from surface ponds, which get very low during the summer months. The water goes through a roughly constructed strainer, and cannot be a suitable water for drinking purposes. During the dry months of the year some of the inhabitants cart their drinking water from Sharnbrook. The question of supplying water to this village was considered by your Council before the War, and it was proposed to get a good and wholesome supply from Rushden. The principal landowner in the village would have materially assisted such a scheme, but the opportunity was not taken advantage of. I think this question should be taken up again, as I consider it is urgent and necessary for the health of the village.

In my previous reports I have drawn your attention to the following villages which should have your consideration when a favourable opportunity presents itself. The villages are :

Great Barford	Ravensden	Thurleigh
Cople	Bolnhurst	Roxton
Eastcotts	Colmworth	Wilstead
Wootton	Keysoe	New Fenlake.
Souldrop	Wilden	

WATER SUPPLY REPORT.

(By your Water Inspector, Mr. F. R. Chapman).

Parish	Population 1921 Census			Length of Mains miles yds.		Premises Supplied	No. of Services		
Goldington	...	1097	...	5	1266	...	351	...	312
Renhold	387	...	7	96	...	138	...	138
Cardington	...	377	...	1	1040	...	94	...	62
Elstow	412	...	1	505	...	90	...	51
Harrowden	...	123	...		933	...	30	...	20
Clapham	704	...	2	703	...	185	...	42
									(Remainder by 15 Standpipes)
Oakley (Private Supplies)	—		432	...	8	...	8
Oakley Hospital ...	—		620	...	—	...	—
Wymington	...	516	...	1	107	...	114	...	(Chiefly by Standpipes)
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				3616		20 422		1010 648	
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

It has been the custom from time immemorial for the occupants of houses and villages to dispose of their sewage into the nearest river or stream. In a few cases, your Council has instituted some means of purification of sewage before it is discharged into the river, but many villages still discharge crude sewage into the nearest river or stream, in most cases it is only slop water that is being thus disposed of. In those villages where there is gross pollution, I have from time to time pointed out the condition to your Council.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that :—

1. In the Rural District, 2,431 yards of open and closed sewers have been thoroughly cleansed and repaired in various Parishes.
2. In Pavenham, an extension of the existing sewer has been made for a distance of 90 yards for the purpose of removing the outfall to a greater distance from dwelling houses.

At Wymington, there is a sewerage system taking the sewage from the greater part of the village and is treated by filter beds. These have recently been improved and a better system installed on the advice and under the supervision of a London expert.

At Sharnbrook, there are two septic tanks and filter beds which receive the sewage from the upper part of the village.

In the rest of the Rural District, there are cesspools which have to be constantly emptied, and in some cases the sewage is discharged directly into ditches, streams or the river.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No record has been kept of the number of different types of closet accommodation. At Wymington, where there is a sewerage system, most of the inhabitants have water closets, but the greater part of the district use pails. There are still some privy middens but these are gradually being substituted for pails.

SCAVENGING.

There is only one village (Wymington) in your area who have a scavenging system. In all the other villages, the inhabitants make their own arrangements for the emptying of earth closets, privies, ash pits and cesspools. Any nuisance arising from failure to empty the above, is promptly dealt with by your inspector.

REPORT OF NUISANCES.

1.	Defective Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
2.	Defective Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
3.	Insufficient Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
4.	Insanitary Privies converted to Pails	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
5.	Insanitary Earth Pail Closets	...	...	...	..	...	...	16
6.	E.C. converted to W.C.	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
7.	Insufficient Closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
8.	Nuisances from Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
9.	Defective Ashpits	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
10.	Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
11.	Animals kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
12.	Premises kept as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Report of Nuisances—*continued.*

13.	Overcrowding nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
14.	Rooms cleansed under Sec. 46, P.H. Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	4
15.	Want of protection to Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	21
16.	Samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	31
17.	Water Certificates granted	..	...	...	...	...	63
18.	Foul Ditches to cleanse	...	...	...	...	...	13
19.	Ditch nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	7
20.	Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	1
21.	Want of Ventilation to Sewers	...	...	...	...	...	2
22.	Condemned Food Cases	...	...	...	...	...	1
23.	Number of Houses not reasonably fit under H. & T. P. Act	...	...	...	...	...	19
	Delapidated Roofs	...	...	..	...	...	14
	Insufficient Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	13
	Plaster to Walls and Ceilings to repair	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Dangerous Chimneys to rebuild	...	...	...	...	...	6
	Windows to repair	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Want of Eaves Gutters	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Rooms to be cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	28
24.	Demolition of Cottages	...	...	..	...	...	3
25.	Cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	38
26.	Rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	62
27.	Schoolrooms fumigated after closure	...	...	...	...	...	0
28.	Cowshed nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	46
29.	Bakehouse nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	9
30.	Slaughterhouse nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	2

SUMMARY OF MATTERS DEALT WITH.

	Inspections number	Nuisances found	Nuisances abated at end of year
House Inspection, H. & T.P. Act	122	115	98
Houses and Premises, P.H. Act	673	504	491
Factory and Workshops	43	13	12
Cowsheds and Dairies	194	46	46
	1032	678	647
Number of Notices served, Preliminary	...	...	131
„ „ Statutory	...	...	3
Proceedings taken	...	...	0

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness	11	11	0
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	2	1	0

OUTWORKERS.

List of Outworkers received this year	0
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REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Leather Dressers	4
Bakehouses	26
Laundries	3
Millers	4
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	1

Registered Workshops—*continued*.

Tailors (Small)	3
Dressmakers (Small)	4
Lace Factory	1
Motor Works, etc.	7
Agricultural Engineers	1
Wheelwrights	10
Blacksmiths	16
Builders	11
Carpenters	9
Plumbers and Painters	6
Bootmakers	14
Brick Works	4
Stonemason	1
Butchers	19
Timber Merchants	1
Undertakers	2
Saddlers	4
Jobmasters	3
Nurserymen	1
Sanitary Engineers	1

MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Persons registered since 1900	348
,, Persons now carrying on Trade	194
,, Persons registered during year	21
,, Cows	2373
Cowsheds and Dairies inspected	194
,, ,, required Cleansing	45
,, ,, want of Light and Ventilation	0
,, ,, Defective Floors	1

MEAT.

Condition of Slaughter Houses	Good
Number of Slaughter Houses	19
Want of Limewashing	2
Want of Proper floors	0
Want of Proper Drainage	0

OTHER FOODS.

Number of Bakehouses	26
,, ,, require limewashing	9

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	1920	Jan., 1925	Dec. 1925
Registered	14	21	19
Licensed	0	0	0

HOUSING.

I.—*General Housing Conditions in the Area.*

(a) In a scattered rural area like your district there is a considerable number of small houses, many of which are of an old type. In those parishes that lie adjacent to Bedford, especially where modern facilities like a public water supply and electricity are available, building

has been going on for the last 20 years. During the War practically all building ceased, but has been renewed since the Armistice. The type of house erected is suitable for people with small means, and is occupied to a very large extent by persons who are employed in Bedford. In those parishes that lie further away from Bedford and are situated in the agricultural districts, very little building has been undertaken by private enterprise. The result is that in those latter parishes the type of house for the agricultural labourer is poor, and is not conducive to the uprearing of a population under healthy modern requirements. Fortunately nature intervenes and creates an immunity to many diseases that would otherwise carry off many of the younger members of the community.

(b) *Extent of shortness or excess of Houses, and measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage.*

I consider there is no doubt that there is a shortage of dwelling houses for the working classes in most of the villages in your district. It is not easy to estimate this shortness, as so many of our people leave their villages in which they are born because, firstly, there is not sufficient work for them; and, secondly, many of them wish to get married and are unable to find houses. I am constantly coming across cases of young people who have got married and live with their parents until a house is found. I think this latter remark applies to the majority of parishes. I have pointed out to your Council from time to time the advisability of erecting houses for the working classes, and I am glad to report that your Council is now building some houses at Roxton and is contemplating the erection of suitable dwellings in at least two other villages. I have no doubt these will be occupied immediately they are finished.

II.—*Overcrowding—Extent and Causes.*

The extent of overcrowding is not excessive in your area. It is principally due to large families. Where cases arise, a few words of advice usually suffices to alleviate the overcrowding when other accommodation is forthcoming.

III.—*Fitness of Houses.*

In a rural district it is not possible to adopt as good a standard of house as one would like to see. Many of the houses for the working classes are very old and do not come up to the requirements of a modern cottage. The rents are low, and the landlords cannot afford to spend much on them. It has been my aim and object to ask the owners to keep them reasonably fit and not to demand the impossible. There are good landlords and bad landlords, and there are good tenants and bad tenants, and defects are due sometimes to the one and sometimes to the other.

IV.—No complaints have been received in regard to unhealthy areas.

Number of Plans approved during the year	...	...	...	130
Number of New Houses	...	...	...	86
,, Additions	...	...	...	17
,, Public Buildings	...	...	...	3
,, Garages	...	...	...	16
,, Offices and Outbuildings...	...	...	...	7
,, Sewers and Works	...	...	...	1
Number of Subsidy Houses included above	...	...	...	48
,, Houses erected at end of year	...	...	...	78

Number of Inspections in connections with Foundations...	106
„ Intermediate Inspections...	396
„ Inspections of Drains and Testing	85
„ Final Inspections	87
„ Visits in taking Samples of Water	30
„ Applications for Water Certificates	81
„ Water Certificates granted	60
Number of Petrol and Carbide Licences granted during the year...	34

(1) *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under P.H. and Housing Acts)	596
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (1910)	23
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in such a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwellings houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	19

(2) *Remedy of Defects without Service of Notices.*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	No record kept
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(3) *Action under Statutory Powers.*

A.—Proceedings under Sec. 28 of the Housing, Town Planning Act, 1919 :—

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—	
(a) by Owners	19
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders become operative in pursuance of the declarations by owners of intentions to close	4

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	116
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—	
(a) by Owners	116
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	0

C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1909 :—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	4

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is the list of Infectious Diseases during the past five years :—

	1921		1922		1923		1924		1925
Scarlet Fever.....	88	...	65	...	17	...	16	...	14
Diphtheria	14	...	18	...	11	...	16	...	11
Enteric Fever	1	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Erysipelas	4	...	0	...	1	...	1	...	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	0	...	3	...	0	...	1
Pneumonia.....	4	...	10	..	13	...	23	...	14
Puerperal Fever.....	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Poliomyelitis acute	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	1
Malaria	0	...	1	...	0	...	0	...	0

Diphtheria.

Your Council have arranged for the supply of Diphtheria anti-toxin for contact cases. I have found there is a dislike to adopt this measure of precaution among the poorer classes. Most of the outbreaks of Diphtheria have been isolated cases, and there has not been any epidemic of any size. The number notified in each year remains about the same.

Scarlet Fever.

The last three years have shown a marked decrease. There has been no epidemic of any extent. The number of return cases has been very small, and no record has been kept.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

During the five years under revision there have been only four cases. These numbers are too small to discuss the “occurrence of cases.”

Pneumonia.

I do not consider there has been any increase as the above numbers suggest.

Pathological and Bacteriological Specimens.

Your Council has made arrangements for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens. In the case of Diphtheria, considerable use has been made of this facility for the detection of suspected cases and of contact cases.

Arrangements for Isolation and Disinfection.

When a case of infectious disease occurs in any house, the case is removed to the Isolation Hospital unless the parents or friends of the case can show that the patient can be properly and effectively isolated

at home. After removal of the patient, the house is disinfected and the relations and friends are instructed to keep themselves isolated and not mix with other persons until the quarantine period is over, and the children (if any) are kept from school. Up to the present Schick and Dick tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively have not been made use of.

Vaccination.

I have arranged when it has been necessary that the primary vaccination and re-vaccination under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, should be done by the respective Public Vaccinators.

Non-notifiable acute Infectious Diseases.

Arrangements have been made with the School Medical Officer for the various Schoolmasters and Mistresses to notify all cases of infectious diseases to me on a specified form giving full particulars of cases occurring in their respective schools. I can then keep in touch with the health of children and am cognisant of any epidemics that occur.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1925.

			Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Poliomyelitis
Total cases notified	...	...	14	11	14	2	1	1	1
Cases admitted to Hospital	...	...	11	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total deaths	...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cases under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 1 and under 2	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 2 and under 3	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 3 and under 4	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 4 and under 5	...	...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 5 and under 10	...	...	6	1	1	—	—	—	1
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 10 and under 15	...	...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 15 and under 20	...	...	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 20 and under 35	...	...	2	2	6	—	1	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cases over 35 and under 45	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 45 and under 65	...	...	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Deaths „ „	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases over 65	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIABLE

				Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Poliomyelitis
Souldrop	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Odell	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keysoe	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kempston	...	...	...	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Wootton	...	...	...	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
Knotting	...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Goldington	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shortstown	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pavenham	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sharnbrook	...	...	...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Biddenham	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilden	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Riseley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Turvey	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Clapham	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Elstow	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton End	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Milton Ernest	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Old Harrowden	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Barford	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
				14	11	14	2	1	1	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1925.

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	...	—	—	2
5	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
10	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	1	—	1	3	...	1	—	—
20	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	...	—	—	3
25	...	...	...	3	5	—	—	...	5	—	—
35	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	...	3	2	1
45	...	...	...	1	2	—	—	...	—	1	—
55	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	...	—	1	—
65	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	...	1	—	—
				11	9	1	5		10	4	0 6

DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Village	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Keysoe ...	1	—	—	—
Kempston ...	1	1	—	—
Wootton ...	—	1	—	1
Shortstown ...	—	1	—	—
Goldington ...	1	—	—	—
Pavenham ...	—	2	—	—
Sharnbrook ...	—	—	—	1
Riseley ...	1	—	—	—
Clapham ...	—	—	—	1
Elstow ...	1	—	—	1
Cotton End ...	—	1	—	—
Old Harrowden ...	—	1	—	—
Harrold ...	4	—	—	—
Wilstead ...	1	—	—	—
Wymington ...	1	—	1	—
Colmworth ...	—	1	—	—
Willington ...	—	—	—	1
Bromham ...	—	1	—	—
		11 9	1 5	

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No occasion has arisen during the year to take any action.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925, SECTION 62.

The majority of infectious diseases have been removed without any necessity of compulsion. Those not removed could show they had suitable means for effectual isolation.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This is undertaken by the County Council.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases Notified	Cases Treated at Home	in Hospital	Vision Un- impaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
1	1	0	1	—	—	—

CONCLUSION.

I am indebted to your Sanitary Inspector for his returns of the number of Nuisances and for his figures relating to Water Supplies and Housing Conditions.

I wish to express my thanks to your Clerk, Mr. Daniels, and to your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Chapman, for their valuable help in carrying out my duties. Our relations have been most cordial, and it is a pleasure to me to work on harmonious terms with my colleagues.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WALTER K. PARBURY,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond.,
D.P.H. Cambs. & D.M.R.E. Cambs.

May 15th, 1926.

